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No. 37 (461) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stands with the delegation of the People's Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the Editor and General Manager of "El Sahafa", organ of the Sudanese government

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt; a message of greetings to **William Richard Tolbert**, President of the Republic of Liberia, on the occasion of the independence day of Liberia; and a message of greetings to **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of Maldives, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the independence of Maldives. And he received replies from them.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Sardar Mohammed Daoud Khan**, on the occasion of the proclamation of the Republic of Afghanistan and his inauguration as President.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message to **Tomomi Narita**, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, replying to his message sent on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the north-south joint statement.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of People's Council of Arab Republic of Egypt

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 22 the delegation of the People's Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt on a visit to our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by El Sayed Ali El Sayed, Deputy President of the People's Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, was on hand.

Sami Yassa, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Pyongyang, was also present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

Governor of Osaka Prefecture, Japan, and His Party

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 25 Ryoichi Kuroda, Governor of Osaka Prefecture, Japan, and his party on a visit to our country.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was also on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of the Japanese guests.

Editor and General Manager of "El Sahafa", Organ of Sudanese Government

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 26 Mohamed El Hassan Ahmad, Editor and General Manager of **El Sahafa**, organ of the Sudanese government, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Li Ryang Hun, Director of the Foreign Languages Publishing House, and Li Chan Son, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guest.

That day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a dinner in honour of the guest.

Enlarged Plenary Meeting of Kangwon Provincial Committee of the WPK Held in the Presence of the Great Revolutionary Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

An enlarged plenary meeting of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held for two days between August 24 and 25 under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

The meeting was attended by the members and alternate members of the Provincial Party Committee, members of the Provincial Party Auditing Commission, functionaries of the Party and administrative organs in the capital and the province and functionaries of working people's organizations and managerial workers of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms in the province.

The meeting made an intermediary review of the implementation of the on-the-spot instructions given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Kangwon Province in March last year and discussed measures for preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important concluding speech at the meeting.

Comrade Hong Si Hak, Chief Secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the WPK, made a report and many comrades took the floor at the meeting.

The report and speeches summed up the proud successes made in the endeavours for carrying through the on-the-spot instructions given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the province.

Signal changes have been brought about in all fields in the province in the past one year or so through the struggle for carrying out the on-the-spot instructions of the leader.

This year farming has been done well, fish catch is far greater than last year's and the material and technical foundations of local industry have been further consolidated. A new advance has been made also in improving the material and cultural life of the people.

The gross industrial output value grew roughly 1.2 times in 1972 as against 1971 and it rose again 1.2 times in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The attendants of the meeting were unanimous in stressing that all these successes and changes are the fruition of the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who brightly illumines the road to be followed by our people with the great *Juche* idea

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Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, issued a statement on August 28. Follows the full text of the statement:

STATEMENT

of the Co-Chairman of the North-South Co-ordination Commission

As already widely known to the world, agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" with Li Hu Rak as its chieftain committed the barbarous act of abducting Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure in exile in Tokyo, Japan, on August 8 and taking him to Seoul.

They are now illegally confining Kim Dae Jung and subjecting him to brutal persecution, while plotting to fake up some sorts of "criminal" facts.

As for Kim Dae Jung, he is an opposition political figure who has struggled for democracy in south Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country.

He was a "presidential candidate" running on the New Democratic Party ticket in the "presidential election" in 1971, in which he polled as many as 5,400,000 votes even under condition of unheard-of fascist repression and swindle and fraud, for his political platform for the democratization of the south Korean society, north-south interchange and peaceful reunification.

In the later period, Kim Dae Jung was forced to seek refuge abroad, unable to continue his activity any longer in south Korea due to the suppressive acts of the fascist ruling clique, and went on with his political activity travelling between the United States and Japan.

In July this year, he formed the "National Congress for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" in the United States and in August he was preparing for the formation of the Japan headquarters of this organization.

The south Korean fascist ruling clique persecuted Kim Dae Jung not only at home, but in foreign countries, shadowing him there, hating him like a thorn in the flesh for his patriotic and democratic activity.

The south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" resorted to every conceivable shameless plot to assassinate Kim Dae Jung in the United States by mobilizing its agents and, seizing upon a chance during his activity in Japan, committed at last the monstrous barbarity of abducting him in the very heart of Tokyo in broad daylight by drawing into it even its agents who had been sent to the United States and Japan.

The south Korean fascist rulers foolishly attempted to conceal the truth about this incident. But it was clear from the very beginning that the real criminal was none other than the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" with Li Hu Rak as its chieftain.

The incident of dastardly abduction of Kim Dae Jung is an international gangsterism, a vicious act and brazen terrorism perpetrated by the south Korean fascist clique in a planned manner in collusion with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Not only entire Korean people but also the progressive figures of the political, public and press circles and broad strata of people of Japan and all the honest-minded people of the world now find it hard to repress bitter resentment at the beastly barbarity of the south Korean fascist terrorists.

I, on behalf of the North-South Co-ordination Commission and in the name of the whole nation, sternly denounce the abduction of Kim Dae Jung by the south Korean fascist clique as a crude violation of human dignity and international norms and as a grave challenge to the entire Korean people who desire the great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

At the same time, I strongly hold that the Japanese authorities who conspired with the south Korean authorities should stop the mean act of continuously defending this grave criminal act and immediately take practical steps to justly dispose of this incident that occurred in Japan.

The United States also ought to bear responsibility for the incident as an accomplice in it.

The case of abduction of Kim Dae Jung is not a simple "criminal case" or an isolated criminal act against an individual.

This is a big-scale political plot to strangulate the patriotic forces of south Korea demanding the democratization of society and national reunification and is part of the treacherous moves to perpetuate the split of the nation.

The south Korean authorities have all along resorted to a double-dealing tactics in their dialogue with us since they were compelled to join in the negotiations between the north and the south.

After agreeing to the three principles of national reunification when he sat face to face with us and signing the north-south joint statement, Li Hu Rak turned his back and acted in contravention of the principles agreed upon between the two sides. He has invariably sought confrontation, competition and division, not unity and collaboration between the north and the south and reunification.

In the dialogue with us Li Hu Rak flatly turned down all the reasonable and realistic proposals of ours for putting into a more concrete form the agreed points of the joint statement. While talking about "peace" and "peaceful reunification", he refused to remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south. While clamouring about "full opening of society" only in words, he avoided practical steps for realizing multiform collaboration and interchange between the north and the south. While stressing "desire of the people" he obstinately opposed the proposal to let representatives of political parties, social organizations and people of various strata participate in the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

What the south Korean authorities seek is, in the final analysis, to deceive the people with the veil of "north-south dialogue" and create "two Koreas" by freezing national split.

Added proof of this is furnished by all the criminal moves in which they have been engaged behind the curtain of the dialogue.

In wanton violation of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the south Korean authorities have stepped up the "anti-communist" fascist policy with greater frenzy than ever before, persistently relying upon outside forces and pursuing the policy of war.

With a wholesale mobilization of all the suppressive means, they are, particularly, directing the spearhead of suppression against the patriotic forces struggling for the peaceful reunification of the country in south Korea.

Even after the start of the dialogue between the north and the south, they murdered former "national assemblyman" Kim Gyu Nam and Dr. and Prof. Pak Dae In and many other patriots who fought for the democratization of the south Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Brandishing the "anti-communist law," they arrest workers and peasants who speak of the reality of the northern half of the Republic as it is and put to torture the fishermen who returned from north Korea where they had been after meeting with distress in the sea and impose penalties upon the students and intellectuals who express their views on the north-south dialogue.

They even put on trial on charges of violation of the "national security law" clergyman Pak Hyong Gyu and preacher Kwon Ho Gyong and 13 others who opposed fascism and demanded democratic freedom and are harshly suppressing Christians and Buddhists and other religious men simply because they refuse to observe the fascist order.

These fascist elements arrested and imprisoned Yun Pil Yong, the former "Chief of the Seoul Garrison Command", and scores of other officers for the reason that they refused to fall into line with them in their criminal moves for national split and long-term office and more recently launched a purge campaign within the so-called "National Security Force Command," punishing officers and men en masse.

Such atrocious fascist repression of the patriotic forces and people of south Korea calling for democracy and peaceful reunification totally contravenes the spirit of the north-south joint statement and is an intolerable perfidious act against our nation aspiring after the peaceful reunification of the country and against us, the other party in the dialogue.

The south Korean authorities who had put down the desire of the south Korean people for reunification and persistently sought the perpetuation of the national split went the length of publishing the so-called "special statement" on June 23 to openly announce their "two Koreas" line.

By so doing they completely overruled the north-south joint statement agreed upon between the two sides and revealed their treacherous nature in all nakedness.

We cannot but direct due attention to the fact that at a time when the north-south dialogue was brought to a deadlock and the "two Koreas" plot was announced as a "policy" by the south Korean authorities, agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" bossed by Li Hu Rak abducted Kim Dae Jung to challenge the desire of the whole nation for the reunification of the country.

This case of dastardly abduction fully disclosed the true colour of Li Hu Rak, "Director of the Central Intelligence Agency" of south Korea, with whom we have held talks.

This man who kidnapped a person in exile even from a foreign country, not content with hunting people in south Korea, is the hangman of democracy, obstructor of peaceful reunification and inveterate betrayer who has discarded even human conscience.

To sit at one table with this man today means compromising with his anti-popular and anti-national acts and betraying the confidence of the whole nation in the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

The North-South Co-ordination Commission has the great and weighty mission to discuss and settle the question of reunification, the great cause of the nation.

There is no seat in this sacred joint body of the nation for such men as Li Hu Rak to take as ever and we who assume heavy responsibility for the people and the nation cannot discuss with hooligans about the great affairs of the state.

Proceeding from our consistent stand of being true to the mission of the Co-ordination Commission, I solemnly state internally and externally that Li Hu Rak and other hooligans of the "Central Intelligence Agency" of south Korea must no longer be allowed to participate in the dialogue.

As there are still many differences of view and many problems to be settled between the north and the south, we consider it is necessary to continue with the talks in the future, too, and appeal to the south Korean authorities, political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata to join in the strivings of both sides for this.

If the north and the south are to have a true dialogue for reunification, the present North-South Co-ordination Commission should be formed trustworthily and reinforced in conformity with its object and function. We propose that such men as Li Hu Rak be removed from the North-South Co-ordination Commission and they be replaced by those who have national conscience, keep faith between the two sides, oppose the freezing of the national split and truly aspire after peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean authorities truly want peaceful reunification, they should respect the principles of the north-south joint statement agreed upon between the two sides, retract the "two Koreas" line, stop suppressing those who fight for the reunification of the country, ensure the democratic freedom of the people—the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration—and the freedom of the activities of the political parties and organizations and release Kim Dae Jung and arrested and imprisoned patriots.

The North-South Co-ordination Commission should reflect the will of the whole nation and, to this end, it should be participated in not only by the authorities but by representatives of political parties, social organizations and people of all strata in north and south Korea.

Only then will the dialogue between the north and the south proceed smoothly on the basis of great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be successfully promoted.

In the future, too, as in the past, we will show all sincerity and exert every effort possible to promote the cause of national reunification, the supreme task of the nation, and successfully advance the dialogue between the north and the south.

I express the belief that the south Korean authorities, political parties, social organizations and people of all strata will positively respond to our patriotic appeal for overcoming the present difficulties lying on the road of reunification and accelerating peaceful reunification of the country.

Kim Yong Ju
Co-Chairman
North-South Co-ordination Commission

Pyongyang, August 28, 1973

"ENVIABLE IS SOCIALIST KOREA WHERE JUCHE-BASED ART REACHED THE WORLD SUMMIT THANKS TO THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG"

Our Mansudae Art Troupe's Performance Draws Capacity Audiences in Osaka, Japan

Our Mansudae Art Troupe now on a visit to Japan proceeded from Nagoya to Osaka, where it put on the stage the song and dance ensemble three times and the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl," an immortal classic masterpiece, five times to the capacity audiences from August 12 to 18.

For its rich ideological content and high artistic value the performance firmly gripped the hearts of the audiences and won their wild acclamation.

They were unstinted in their praise of the performance, with irresistible excitement.

"The World Working Class Will Throw Off the Last Shackles Singing 'Song of General KIM IL SUNG'"

The hearts of the audiences were deeply stirred when they heard our artists singing "Song of General Kim Il Sung" with intense loyalty and infinite reverence for the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, who founded the immortal *Juche* idea and is unanimously respected and trusted by the world revolutionary people as the great revolutionary leader and as the "Red sun brightly illumining the road to be followed by mankind."

Jun Iinuma, a worker of the Osaka Shipyard, remarked:

"We look up to great Comrade Kim Il Sung as the hero of the world working class and as the sagacious teacher.

"He has enabled us to establish the world outlook of *Juche* and sets an example of truly revolutionary spirit.

"Today respected Comrade Kim Il Sung has showed us Japanese workers the essence of the truly revolutionary art, the *Juche*-based art. Now, we feel an irrepressible urge to sing the song of deep reverence for him from the bottom of our hearts."

Iinuma himself sang over and over the last part of "Song of General Kim Il Sung": "O dear is the name, our beloved General! O glorious is the name, General Kim Il Sung!" He then exclaimed: "The working class of all countries will march forward, singing this song. The world working class will throw off the last shackles, singing 'Song of General Kim Il Sung.'"

Referring to the deep impression left on her by the performance, Hiroko Nishi, Member of Daito City Assembly from the Japan Socialist Party, stressed:

"A most strong impression I received from 'Song of General Kim Il Sung' sung in chorus, and from other pieces of chorus and group singing is that the Korean artists have love for their motherland and that they show immeasurable affection and respect for President Kim Il Sung in particular.

"All of them sing passionately of their unanimous reverence for the great leader with their whole heart. The Korean people, writers and artists enjoy their life under his gentle, paternal affection. No wonder they sing of their loyalty to him from the bottom of their hearts.

"I think that the rock-firm unity between the leader and the masses of the people constitutes a basic factor in making Korea one of the most powerful countries, a model country of socialism. This thinking greatly deepens our respect and love for President Kim Il Sung, the master of art of leadership."

All the audiences were unanimous in warmly expressing their respect and admiration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They laid stress on the historical background and wise leadership that have brought the *Juche*-based art of socialist Korea into full bloom.

Masaharu Yamamoto, Professor of the Wakayama University, said:

"I have respected and loved General Kim Il Sung for over 40 years since I was as young as 17 or 18. When I saw the dance 'The Snow Falls', a thought came to my mind that such a classic masterpiece could have hardly been created but for the heroic epic of the legendary anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by respected General Kim Il Sung. And I was deeply moved by the fact that the history of the revolutionary activities of the great hero is a decisive factor in the development of the Korean art, too."

The dances "The Snow Falls," "Azalea of the Fatherland", "Winnow Dance", "A Rich Harvest of Apple" and songs of the merited men's chorus and women's chorus earned unstinted praise from the audiences.

A young music fan surnamed Kobayashi said that he had been so far disappointed for his failure to learn a song suited to the life and sentiment of today from the world-famous foreign vocalists though he listened to them through a collection of 300 records almost everyday and that he met a teacher he had made painstaking effort to find. He went on:

"I have devoted my youthful energy to a box of records, thinking it to be an overall achievement of the world music, but I have gained nothing.

"But today I have met great teachers of music whom I am truly proud of. The chorus sung by the Mansudae Art Troupe is a music the like of which I have never heard before.

"Such a chorus is hardly to be seen in Japan and elsewhere in the world. Today I am going to smash the box of records. I would like to discard the hackneyed music once and for all and make a new start learning the Korean music.

"Enviable indeed is socialist Korea, a country where *Juche*-based art has reached the top level in the world thanks to the leadership of the most respected President Kim Il Sung!"

Lawyer Yoichi Mori, Doctor of Laws, observed:

"The beautiful and clear songs and dances showed us vividly the might of unity of the Korean people who are burning with a strong will to build socialism.

"The thrilling stage, songs, dances, costumes and background are really illustrative of a most beautiful Korea. I have my attention attracted to Korea before I knew it. I wish I could visit Korea once."

Kaiko Koga, organizer of the Women's Measures Department of the Osaka District Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, said:

"The DPRK is our ideal country in every respect. The Mansudae Art Troupe's performance sets the hearts of the people ablaze with the revolutionary ardor and the burning thirst for all the noble things under man's possession.

"Today's performance hardens my determination to give more active support to the new proposal for national reunification put forward by esteemed President Kim Il Sung."

"President KIM IL SUNG Is the Great Sun Throwing the Rays of Hope All Over the World!"

The audiences gave unstinted praise to the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl", an immortal classic masterpiece, when they appreciated it. They were unanimous in saying that it is "a marvellous opera beyond imagination."

Minoru Kitahara, Lower House Member from the Japan Socialist Party, noted that he saw a progressive and revolutionary art for the first time in his life. He went on:

"The revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl' is, indeed, a great masterpiece teaching the truth that a revolution breaks out among the awakened people. This opera proves by practice that only an art indicating the road to be followed by the people is a genuine art striking a responsive chord in the men's hearts."

He said: "the Korean classical art I appreciated during my visit to Korea 15 years ago was good but the revolutionary opera was far better than what I had seen before. I could clearly see in the opera the new feature of the Korean art which has made a remarkable development." He went on:

"This fact, too, is a glaring proof that President Kim Il Sung has been leading the workers, peasants and intellectuals to win one victory after another by moving forward in the Chollima spirit under the uplifted banner of *Juche*. In a word, the performance presented by the Mansudae Art Troupe demonstrated the great victory of the *Juche* idea to the whole world from the heart of Japan.

"The '*Juche*-based art' of Korea is the art serving the people most admirably in the world. The radiant rays of the Korean art, the great constellation of the modern art, are the rays of *Juche*. The rays of the Korean art which will shine for ever are also the rays of *Juche*.

"President Kim Il Sung is not only a great statesman but also an outstanding leader in all respects. President Kim Il Sung is the great sun throwing the rays of hope all over the world!"

Hiroshi Hatakeyama, Deputy Chief Editor of the Osaka Office of **Mainichi Shimbun**, stated that the opera left an incomparably deep impression on him and continued:

"Indeed, the Korean people are sincere, honest and modest. They have now become all the greater because they are under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. President Kim Il Sung whom I respect most deeply is a great man. He influences with his warm heart anyone who has different idea and ideal even though he meets him once.

"I actually experienced this when I met him last year. Today, I look up to him with deep reverence as a hero of the heroes of the world. It is my earnest desire to meet him once again.

"The history of a nation never witnesses a monumental, successful opera which comes of its own accord.

"It is an unquestionable truth that such immortal revolutionary opera can be produced only when teachings are given by a great leader."

Shuichi Kamezawa, a peasant from Nara Prefecture, said:

"Opera is supposed to be the most difficult art. But the Korean opera is easiest to understand and most interesting at that." He went on:

"I want to say again and again that the Korean opera is excellent in every respect. While seeing it, I could hardly keep back the tears.

"I pondered over the people who created such a wonderful art and over the powerful motive force that leads the Korean people in unity, and I sent applause to express my heartfelt thanks to the great leader, the central figure in this motive force.

"Japan has yet a long way to go to have such an opera, because we have neither a great leader nor a guiding idea."

Masataki Kizaki, Chairman of Mayors' Association of Osaka Prefecture and Mayor of Moriguchi, had this to say:

"As *pangchang* resounds reflecting the sentiments of all the audiences and dances backs up the story of the opera, we could fully understand the opera and acquired a greater impression. The Mansudae Art Troupe is one that has reached the top level in the world as people say.

"I could see clearly from the today's performance, too, that the Korean people under the great leadership of President Kim Il Sung are building up a fine country which is so enviable to the whole world."

Tatsuo Odai, Socialist Member of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly, stated:

"When I met respected President Kim Il Sung, I was deeply moved, because I was under an impression that he is the modest and tender-hearted father who is always with the masses. Seeing the performance today, I felt that this opera created in the country led by respected President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a popular opera. Herein lies the basic reason why the opera should appeal so strongly to the hearts of the audiences, I believe."

Takeo Watanabe, Director and Chief Producer of the "Takarazuka Opera Troupe", one of Japan's three biggest opera troupes boasting of its 70 year long history, had this to say:

"We have been accustomed to seeing foreign opera, the opera of socialist countries in particular, with prejudice and from a critical point of view.

"In fact, none of the foreign operas we have seen has ever given us any desirable lessons.

"But after seeing the revolutionary opera, the art of the DPRK, a socialist country, we have accepted it to the full. We are now resolved to unconditionally learn from it and follow its example.

"'The Flower Girl' is on a level of incomparable height among the revolutionary works of all the other socialist countries I have ever appreciated.

"The presentation on a comprehensive scale through music, dance and decor has shown us in a most perfect and exemplary form the very thing which we have tried the hardest to find for the past scores of years."

David Gloss, an American political economist staying in Osaka, said that he was happy to appreciate the wonderful opera after seeing the music and dance ensemble. He went on:

"I never thought that the opera would move me to tears. I was deeply touched by all the scenes which changed according to the development of the story.

"I was highly delighted to see in the finale the heroine putting up stiff resistance against oppressors. I feel like expressing my thanks by shaking hands with all the members of the Mansudae Art Troupe of Korea one by one for their staging such a wonderful performance.

"A man interested in Asian problems, especially in Korea, I would like to express deep approval for President Kim Il Sung's June 23 speech.

The chief stumbling block to Korea's reunification is the interference by the U.S. government. I am determined to do all I can for Korea's reunification."

Japanese people and Koreans in Japan warmly congratulating our Mansudae Art Troupe on its successful performance at the Festival Hall in Osaka

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and directed deep considerations to the development of the economy and the improvement of the people's well-being, personally visiting Kangwon Province.

At the meeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth programmatic task before the entire Party members and working people of the province to consolidate the already-achieved successes and fulfil ahead of schedule the Six-Year National Economy Plan put forth at the Fifth Congress of the WPK.

He put forward the task for rapidly developing rural economy and fishing, light and heavy industries and other domains of the national economy in the province and indicated concrete ways to carry them out.

The meeting discussed and decided to fulfil with credit the Six-Year National Economy Plan, the grand programme of the socialist construction, and the three major tasks of the technical revolution, set forth at the Fifth Congress of the WPK, by thoroughly implementing the programmatic teachings of the leader.

Prior to the meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to important factories and enterprises, cooperative farms and culture and recreation centres of the working people and various other places in the province and guided many consultative meetings of leading functionaries of the province.

The attendants of the meeting hardened their determination to arm themselves firmly with the great *Juche* idea of the leader, thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize themselves and carry out the Six-Year National Economy Plan put forth at the Fifth Congress of the WPK over one year ahead of schedule, holding aloft the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

KCNA Report:

Spokesman of DPRK Ministry of People's Armed Forces Refutes Israeli Aggressors' Slander

The Korean Central News Agency released on August 20 the following report on the refutation of the spokesman of the DPRK Ministry of People's Armed Forces concerning the Israeli aggressors' slander against our country:

According to foreign press reports, the command of the Israeli army asserted that airmen of our country are piloting fighter planes for the Egyptian air force and, keeping pace with this, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department made the same allegation.

In connection with this the spokesman of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on August 18 termed this an utterly groundless, forged report and roundly exposed and denounced the sinister plots of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists.

The Israeli aggressors' spread of this utterly false report is a clumsy trick to impair the daily rising international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the spokesman said.

The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, he noted, faked up this preposterous false report in an attempt to improve even a bit their condition today when they are strongly protested against and denounced and thoroughly isolated and repudiated by the peoples in the Middle East and the world peace-loving people for their frenzied aggressive acts against the Arab people and to lead elsewhere the world's attention.

On August 15 the Egyptian authorities branded Israel's assertion as an attempt to divert the world's attention from their air piracy and flatly refuted the enemy's falsehood and fabrication.

The spokesman declared: the shameless mud-slinging of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors at the Korean people and Egyptian people will invite denunciation of the fair-minded people the world over.

Original Way of Socialist Economic Construction in Our Country

(Continued from Our Previous Issue)

Rational Distribution of Productive Forces

The rational distribution of the productive forces of the country is of great importance in accelerating the development of the whole national economy and successfully carrying out the long-range programme of socialist and communist construction.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the first to make a perfect elucidation of the principle to be followed by the Party and state of the working class in the distribution of productive forces.

He saw to it that in distributing the productive forces the Government of our Republic consistently observed the principle of bringing factories and enterprises closer to the sources of raw materials and the consuming areas, of guaranteeing the balanced development of the different branches of the national economy and all the regions of the country and of rapidly reducing the difference between town and country.

In rebuilding the national economy after the war our Party, in accordance with this principle, dispersed new factories and enterprises in different areas, while rebuilding many factories and enterprises where they had been in order to guarantee the speed of rehabilitation and save the funds.

As a result, new industrial towns have come into being all over the country, integrated bases for industrial production been built in localities and the previous defects and irrationalities in the distribution of industries which had resulted from Japanese imperialist colonial rule, have been completely eliminated.

The rational distribution of industries played a great role in promoting our socialist economic construction, ensuring the balanced development of all the areas of the country, strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and solving the rural question. Moreover, it enabled us to prevent excessive concentration of factories and population in a few cities and environmental pollution, which poses a great social problem in capitalist countries nowadays.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung viewed the problem of distribution of productive forces not only as one that affects the immediate economic interests but also as one related to the environment of the life of the people, the most precious being in the world, and as one that concerns a grand national undertaking for realization of the cause of building socialism and communism. It was from such a viewpoint that he laid down the principle of distribution of the productive forces. This was a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

Principle and Method of Rural Technical Revolution

Agriculture is one of the two major branches of the national economy, the other being industry. To develop agriculture rapidly is one of the important tasks for the building of socialism and communism.

Only through the fast development of agriculture is it possible to meet satisfactorily the demand for raw materials for light industry, food and farm produce and, at the same time, overall economic development can be accelerated and the people's living standards rapidly raised. Speedy development of agriculture is also of weighty significance in narrowing down the differences between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brought the agricultural co-operativization to a victorious conclusion and energetically organized and directed the struggle to cement the material and technical basis of agriculture and increase its production. In particular, he made public the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," our Party's programme for socialist rural construction, and made sure that in the rural areas the technical and cultural revolutions were stepped up while definite priority was given to the ideological revolution.

In accordance with the Theses the ideological revolution was carried out and, at the same time, a successful headway was made in our rural technical revolution the main content of which is irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization. Consequently, the material and technical basis of our agriculture was incomparably consolidated. In our countryside irrigation was completed and the task of electrification was also carried out with credit. The level of mechanization and chemicalization in farm work rose considerably. The peasants are being freed from arduous labour gradually.

As a result, swift progress has been made in the agricultural production, our countryside has become a socialist countryside, bountiful and civilized, and the differences between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry are being narrowed down step by step.

* * *

Thanks to the splendid successes gained in socialist economic construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our country, which was a colonial agrarian country before liberation, has turned into a socialist industrial state with independent modern industry and developed agriculture. We have made a decisive advance in the struggle to occupy the material fortress, one of the two fortresses to be captured on the way to socialism and communism, and have gained reliable assets for promotion of the complete victory of socialism and eternal prosperity of our country.

This constitutes a great victory of the leader's original theory and policy on socialist economic construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, put forward unique lines and policies of economic construction on the basis of the great *Juche* idea.

By so doing he led us to triumphantly carry out our socialist economic construction in a short period of time, showed the correct way of building the socialist economy to the people aspiring to socialism and greatly contributed to further enriching the practical experiences in the socialist and communist construction.

Chang Ik Su

OUR SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE PROSPERS UNDER BANNER OF THE DPRK

Dynamic Progress of Technical, Cultural and Ideological Revolutions in Our Socialist Countryside

Our socialist countryside is taking on a newer look day by day as the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are pushed forward energetically to carry out the highly important tasks set forth by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and in his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In carrying out the Theses, the present emphasis should be placed on the vigorous acceleration of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 204.)

He set it as one of the fundamental principles to be observed for the solution of the rural question under socialism to carry out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions, advanced in concrete terms the tasks for putting it into practice and gave our people well-advised guidance in their struggle to successfully implement them.

He defined irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as the basic tasks of the rural technical revolution, and led our people to push ahead irrigation vigorously placing it above anything else.

During the Seven-Year Plan period alone, the large-scale irrigation project in the area of the Amnok-gang River was carried out to water tens of thousands of *chongbo* of fields, and the same was done in the Singye area. Also, thousands of medium- and small-scale irrigation projects were brought to successful completion. Along with these, the gigantic riparian work was done. Morebver, drainage projects were pushed ahead dynamically to completely ward off the harmful effects of stagnant water. Drainage facilities were installed in more than 100,000 *chongbo* of paddy fields in 1967 and 1968, with the result that the major rice-producing areas of our country are completely freed of the harmful effects of stagnant water. Successful progress is also made in dry-field irrigation project. In particular, the struggle has been waged to introduce irrigation, including water sprinkling in dry fields. Consequently, the modern sprinkling irrigation system has been set up not only in vegetable plots but also in the vast area of grain producing dry fields.

In the past drought and flood had frequently played havoc with crops over a long period of time. But it is now a thing of the past. Nature has been conquered. With the establishment of perfect irrigation system, rich stable harvest is gathered every year, regardless of the weather, be it flood or drought.

Mechanization and chemicalization are also pushed forward vigorously in order to extricate our peasants, who were freed from exploitation and oppression, from arduous labour and boost agricultural production greatly.

Agriculture was given powerful support by our independent national economy with its sound basis laid and, in particular, by the heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core. The result is that the number of tractors serving agriculture was multiplied by 3.3—and trucks by 6.4—between 1961 and 1969 and that harvesters, thrashers and other highly efficient farm machines were supplied in great quantities. Besides, 3.3 times as much chemical fertilizer were applied in 1969 above 1960 and the amount of agricultural chemicals applied grew 3.2 times between 1961 and 1969.

At present we are speeding up the tasks of technical revolution envisaged in the Six-Year Plan period, the tasks of introducing mechanization into agriculture on a comprehensive scale and effecting chemicalization full scale so as to drastically narrow down the distinction between agricultural and industrial labour. Now, farm work is done with the help of machines by all co-op farms. Mechanization is introduced into agricultural production on a comprehensive scale. Farm work which cannot be performed by machines is done with the help of chemistry.

Next year the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land will reach 3 or 4, larger number of trucks be supplied and the share of machines in all processes of farm work will grow rapidly. Not only this. A variety of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals will be supplied in larger quantities and in a well-coordinated way.

In the near future our peasants will work 8 hours a day like workers, turning out farm produce in greater quantity.

Electrification in the countryside was completed. As a result, every *ri* in our country, even a village on an isolated island or in remote mountain area, has electricity. Annual consumption of electricity in the countryside today amounts to 1,000 million kwh, most of which is used in production.

A giant stride forward was made in the struggle to carry out the tasks of the rural cultural revolution.

The younger generation in the countryside are also given the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education till their working age. In every *ri* there are working people's middle school and mothers' school, and technique-passing-on-session is regularly held. This greatly helps the agricultural working people to raise their levels of general knowledge and of technology and culture quickly.

Agricultural colleges were expanded. There is a higher agricultural school in nearly every city and county. They are training a big army of the rural technical cadres in line with the fast development of the rural economy. In 1970 every co-op farm had agronomists and other specialists, 17.5 on an average.

During the period between 1965, the year following the announcement of the Theses, and 1969, 300,000 modern houses were built in the countryside at the state expense. Creches, kindergartens, clinics, shops and cultural and welfare establishments were put into better shape. Through-wire radio network is extended to all farm houses. And publications are distributed to them regularly. Besides TV network is spreading rapidly. Bus and water services are introduced in farm villages at quick tempo. Clinics are developed into hospitals likewise. The differences between town and country in living conditions are narrowed down gradually.

Life in the countryside becomes as enjoyable as in town.

Following the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that top priority should be invariably given to the ideological revolution in all work, the ideological education is conducted vigorously to arm the agricultural working people thoroughly with his great revolutionary ideas and revolutionize and working-classize them.

As a consequence, the agricultural working people, equipped firmly with the monolithic ideology of our Party, the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, are afire with a burning determination to unconditionally accept and carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned by him.

Cadres in the domain of agriculture are working devotedly to carry through the Party's agricultural policy in cooperation with the co-op farm members, one in body and mind, setting examples for them. Leadership in the countryside becomes ever more efficient. The trait of concentrating all strength on farm work is firmly established in co-op farms.

The co-op farmers are gradually overcoming the survivals of old ideas including petit-proprietor inclination and are giving full play to the collectivist spirit of living, working and studying under the slogan "One for all and all for one," while helping and pulling forward each other along. Especially their attitude toward labour has radically changed, with the result that they do all work voluntarily, meticulously and thoroughly on the stand of master toward the joint economy.

The lofty spiritual and moral trait of our peasants who have become the socialist agricultural working people is the source of strength in consolidating and developing the socialist agricultural system and incessantly increasing the agricultural production. Rapid development has been made in our agriculture. This year a high production target is sure to be hit, and the basis, material, technical, political and ideological, has become solid enough to produce 6.5-7 million tons of grain within one year or two.

As seen above, the leader's farsighted plan to build up a developed socialist countryside is now being carried into practice with success. Great change is taking place in the ideological consciousness of the agricultural working people, production, cultural life and all other realms. Thus, the superiority of the socialist agricultural system is displayed to the full.

Li Chan Sun

A bumper year also visits the Rajinpori co-op field in Yonan County, a winner of the title of Guards First Class Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

Bringing Mechanization to the Mountain Regions

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We first began mechanization on the plains, but now we must push ahead with all-out mechanization everywhere, both on the plains and in the mountain regions. We must allocate a considerable number of large tractors to the plains and small ones to the mountain regions, thus ensuring mechanization in all parts of the country."

Cooperative farms of our socialist countryside are supplied with increasing numbers of new tractors every year.

Stepping up tractor production (at the September 25 Tractor Factory)

In recent years small-sized tractors have appeared in our countryside. This new type of tractor is very popular among the farmers because it plays a big role in mechanization of farm work and fruit growing in the mountain regions. This tractor is the product of the "September 25 Factory".

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, always concerned about liberating our farmers from arduous labour for ever, those who were freed from exploitation and oppression, has long since directed deep attention to the production of small-sized tractors to suit our topographical conditions in order to carry out all-out mechanization. Technical preparations have been made to this end.

On September 25, 1968 he visited a small farm-implement factory in the western region of the country. It was at a time when full-scale mechanization of agriculture was brought to the plains and our industrial foundations became firm, making it possible to turn out modern farm machines like tractor.

That day he set the workers of the factory an honourable task to manufacture small tractors. It was motivated by his desire to alleviate arduous labour of the peasants. The factory was named the September 25 Factory to observe this day.

The militant machine-builders of the factory, taking to their hearts the leader's lofty intention, buckled down to the implementation of his teaching. Soon after his visit, they succeeded in manufacturing small tracklaying tractors with the attitude of master towards the revolution and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Since then, the leader visited this factory many times to guide its work and directed deep attention to building up its material and technical foundations.

He assigned to the workers there another task of making small wheeled tractors which are handy and efficient. He even examined its design and roused the workers to a new task.

On the basis of the experience gained in manufacturing the small tracklaying tractor, the workers of the factory made this small wheel-type tractor in a matter of one month.

This tractor is very successful in small plots of the mountain regions. It can haul a load weighing over one ton and can be used without any problem for hauling on narrow paths. This machine can also be used in spraying chemicals and weeding in orchards. It is so well designed that women can easily handle it.

At present the production capacity in the September 25 Tractor Factory is twice as much as in 1972.

The mass-production of such modern farm machines suitable for our topographical features and characters of our agricultural production is conducive towards the stepping up of mechanization throughout the country, particularly in the mountain regions, as well as in all fields of agricultural production.

Poultry Industry Develops by Leaps and Bounds

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung eliminated the historical backwardness of our poultry industry and has built a modern poultry industry to supply the people with eggs and meat in abundance.

Large-scale, mechanized and automated chicken plants, duck plants and assorted poultry feed mills have been built around the towns and in the workers' districts, and eggs and meat are produced by an industrial method.

At the modern chicken plants, the poulterers work gaily, raising 10,000 chickens each.

In many chicken plants a hen lays 260-270 eggs a year on the average.

The output of eggs and chickens is on the steady increase year after year. Now the output of eggs has grown 57 times and that of meat 32 times above 1963.

Production cost is decreasing by 4-5 per cent from year to year. Now the production cost of an egg dropped by 40 per cent and that of one kilogram of meat by 45 per cent as against 1965.

The state chicken plants now turn out over 700 million eggs. Eggs are also produced on cooperative farms and at rice-cleaning mills and in all other places suited for chicken raising.

In the next few years our country will produce 3,000 million eggs a year.

Sim Chol

Thriving Chonsam Village

The plains of the Chonsam Cooperative Farm in Anbyon County, Kangwon Province, are now rolling with golden ears of rice crops.

Trucks and tractors are seen running along the roads. Attractive modern houses stand in rows on the sunny slopes of the hill. Low hills are covered with fruit trees—apple, pear, persimmon and peach. Chestnut trees are found everywhere. Milch cows and sheep are flocking into the valley. The whole village looks picturesque indeed.

The village has become more and more prosperous, gathering richer harvest year by year, since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The happy life of the peasants in this village is associated with the warm care of the leader.

The leader never forgets the peasants' life. Always in his mind is how our peasants would be able to live happily.

So, despite his tight schedules he personally came to this village in June 1959.

He climbed up a hill which commands a whole view of the cooperative farm and personally designated a sunny slope of the hill as the site for new modern houses, with a detailed analysis of the actual situation of the village. He then suggested that to raise the living standards farmers develop their economy in a many-sided way—planting orchards on the low hills, developing animal husbandry and so forth.

Later, he himself saw to it that the village was supplied with large quantities of cement, timber, tile and other materials needed to build dwellings.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited this farm again in October 1961—the first year of the Seven-Year Plan during which overall technical reconstruction would be carried out in different branches of the national economy.

Having looked around the fields and the village, he sat together with the co-op farm members. Feeling the hand of one of the farmers, he said that his heart ached whenever he saw our farmers weeding by manual labour.

Then he gave them a detailed instruction how to introduce mechanization into farming on a comprehensive scale and effect chemicalization.

At the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The cardinal task in narrowing down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and freeing the peasants from arduous work is to effect an overall, comprehensive mechanization of agriculture."

Upholding the fatherly leader's important instruction to free once and for all our peasants, who had been emancipated from all manner of exploitation and oppression, from the arduous labour, farmers here pushed forward agricultural mechanization dynamically.

In accordance with the policy laid down by the leader in his Theses on the Socialist Rural Question the state supplied this farm with a large number of tractors, trucks and other modern farm machines.

The farm turned its attention to fully utilizing these farm machines.

It first undertook a land levelling project which would facilitate mechanization, with the result that more than 600 *chongbo* of paddy-fields were rezoned into the standardized plots.

At present this farm has five 15-h.p. tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land and several trucks plus hundreds of seeders, harvesters, thrashers and other highly efficient farm machines. This has made it possible to mechanize all work such as ploughing, planting, harvesting, thrashing and hauling.

Weeding, one of the most painstaking chores, is now accomplished with the help of machines and chemistry.

Prosperous and thriving as the village is, the people do not forget the exploitation, oppression and poverty under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Before liberation they had to pull along plough till they got bruises on their shoulders and worked to stir the soil with hoes. Now things are different. Their only job is how to handle machines.

The farmers who were maltreated, far removed from the modern technological civilization, are now skilfully operating machines. Farming is placed on a scientific and technical footing.

In the recent few years the labour power expended on a *chongbo* of land was reduced by nearly a half.

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task to gradually introduce the eight-hour workday in co-op farms, as in the factories and other enterprises, and markedly narrow down the difference between town and country in working conditions, in the near future. This is gradually becoming reality in this farm.

Great efforts have been made to rapidly develop fruit growing and stock-breeding as was instructed by the leader.

The result: quick growth of agricultural production and large amount of distribution to the co-op farm members.

The output of grain increased 2 times, meat 9 times and fruit 4.8 times in 1972 that in 1959.

Last year the average payment for each household in kind and cash was 3.2 tons and 1,200 won.

Farm work becomes joyous. Their living conditions are as good as those in town.

All the co-op farmers are living in the modern dwellings built at the state expense. Water piping is installed and bus services are opened. The people's hospital gives the villagers better medical care.

At the house of culture of the farm, villagers enjoy movie regularly and art performance is given by the art circle members. Each workteam has a creche, kindergarten, laundry, tailor, bath house and other service facilities at its disposal.

The Chonsam village has been converted into a modern socialist one under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Naturally, the villagers enjoy an affluent and cultural life, working with greater animation.

Shim Nung Mok

Bus Services Opened in 72 Per Cent of Rural Villages

The working people of socialist Korea have introduced bus services into 72 per cent of all the rural villages of the country through the energetic endeavours.

This is a proud success made in fulfilling the historic task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" to diminish the differences of the urban and rural population in the living conditions and remove the inconvenience of the rural working people in traffic.

Now the auto transport workers and working people are effecting continued innovations with the target to complete the introduction of bus services in the rural villages by 1974, two years ahead of schedule.

The Theses on the Socialist Rural Question has brought about a great change in Chonsam village. Now happiness reigns over this village Photo by Sim Nung Mok

If Japanese Militarists Act Recklessly, Oblivious of Historic Lesson, They Will Be Dealt a Blow Scores of Times Harder Than They Suffered in World War II, Warns Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun dated August 29 warns that if the Japanese militarists go on the rampage without discretion against the Korean people and other Asian people with the backing of U.S. imperialism, forgetting the historic lesson and closing their eyes to the changed reality, they will be dealt a blow scores of times harder than they suffered in World War II and perish never to revive in the flames kindled by themselves.

This warning is served by **Rodong Sinmun** in an article headlined "Japanese Aggressor Forces Are a Sworn Enemy of the Korean People and a Chief Obstacle to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Our Country" concerning the elapse of 63 years since the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism.

Declaring that the Korean people and other Asian people will never tolerate the reinvasion moves of the Japanese militarist forces keen on realizing their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism, the article stresses:

The Korean people today are not the Korean people at the time of the feudalistic rule of the Li dynasty, and the Asian people today are not the Asian people of the past when the imperialists freely ruled and robbed them.

We Korean people are under the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of mankind, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle, and have set up a powerful socialist state, independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive in the northern half of the country.

The entire Korean people will drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces out of south Korea, smash the reinvasion manoeuvres of Japanese militarism and restore the national sovereignty throughout the country and certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by waging a vigorous struggle to carry into practice the five-point programme of national reunification holding aloft the banner of the ever-victorious *Juche* idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Noting that today the sacred national salvation struggle against the reinvasion of Japanese militarism urgently demands great national unity between the north and the south and puts it forth as a task of greater urgency than ever before to wage a nation-wide struggle of all the patriotic forces of the nation, the article emphasises:

Anyone who does not want to have the southern half of our country trampled underfoot again by the Japanese imperialist aggressors or see our nation suffer again the bitter fate of a ruined nation, should turn out in the nation-wide struggle against the foreign invaders, irrespective of ideology and political view, religious belief and past career, and wage an extensive struggle for national salvation against the reinvasion of Japanese imperialism with the united efforts of the patriotic forces in the north and the south.

If the south Korean authorities have a shred of national conscience, they should, as they promised to our side at the north-south high-level talks, stop such intolerable treacherous acts as selling off the country to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, betraying the nation, and should turn to the side of the nation.

If they persistently keep to the road of betraying the fatherland and the people, they will face a stern judgement by history and people and be cursed by the nation down through generations like the pro-Japanese traitors who sold off the country to Japanese imperialism in the past.

The article is divided into three parts under the subtitles: "Japanese Imperialists Occupied Our Country and Enforced Brutal Colonial Rule for Nearly Half a Century," "Revived Japanese Militarism Is Stretching Its Talons of Reinvasion Deep into South Korea and Obstructing Our Country's Reunification" and "Let the Patriotic Forces of North and South Unite Strength and Wage Nation-wide Struggle to Smash Japanese Militarism's Reinvasion of South Korea."

In the first part, the article deals with the aggressive aims pursued by Japanese imperialism in Korea and its samurai bellicosity, brutal rapacity and crafty aggressive methods.

The article says:

To perpetrate invasion with the backing of big powers was the main characteristics of the Japanese imperialists' policy of occupation of Korea from its very beginning.

Still weak economically and militarily, Japanese imperialism employed the very crafty method of falling upon our country with the backing of big powers, U.S. imperialism in particular, for the purpose of outdoing the imperialist competitors and occupying our country without much difficulty.

Another method employed by the Japanese imperialists in invading our country was to raise pro-Japanese stooges and use them as the guide of aggression.

The hordes of Li Wan Yong, Song Byong Jun and Li Yong Gu stepped to the very marrow in pro-Japanese, treacherous idea committed the unpardonable crime of selling off the country to the Japanese imperialist master, betraying the nation, seeking personal wealth and ease.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Japanese militarists are the sworn enemy of our nation who forced colonial slavery upon us Korean people, destroying and plundering everything beautiful in our country for nearly half a century."

After exposing in all nakedness the never-to-be-pardoned criminal acts committed by the Japanese imperialists against our people for nearly half a century, the article continues:

The resourceful Korean people who did not want to be colonial slaves of the imperialists waged a struggle against the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and later powerfully waged patriotic and revolutionary struggles against the Japanese imperialists and their stooges that included the March 1 Independence Movement, the June 10 Movement and the Kwangju Students Movement.

The anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people was developed to a new, higher stage by the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle personally led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, representing the hope and expectation of the whole nation in the darkest period when the destiny of the nation was at stake, organized the sanguinary armed struggle and led it for 15 years, weathering through all trials and difficulties, and defeated at last the Japanese imperialists and brilliantly accomplished the sacred cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

The defeat of Japanese imperialism which made a desperate bid to vanquish Korea and Asia, riding high and mighty, and the liberation of the fatherland—this was a great victory of the Korean people and a historic event which opened up a new era in the history of the Korean people and the Asian people.

In the second part the article recalls that the Japanese militarist aggressors are playing the role of the second "master" in all spheres of south Korea, political, economic, cultural and military, and laying a new grave obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

Pointing out that the Japanese militarists, revived and rearmed under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, have appeared on the scene again as a dangerous aggressive force and embarked upon the road of overseas aggression under their zealous patronage, the article goes on:

In reviving Japanese militarism, U.S. imperialism attached importance to the geographical position of Japan, her manpower resources and economic potential and to the Japanese militarists' experiences in aggression and revanchist ambition and intended to use them as a "shock force" of aggression against the Asian socialist countries and the national liberation movement.

The defeated Japanese militarists, on their part, sought to evade punishment for the crimes they had committed in the past and maintain the foothold of their influence under the wings of the U.S. imperialists and dreamt of restoring their old colonial empire, banking on the latter's policy of aggression.

This was how the two robbers who had been at loggerheads in a bitter fight over a trophy came to collude with each other.

The revival of militarism in Japan has been accelerated at faster pace from the time when the U.S. imperialists prepared for the Korean war and it is now covering all the spheres of social life.

Japanese militarism has launched out into a full-scale overseas aggression today with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

In executing their "new Asia policy" the U.S. imperialists also pin great hope on revived Japanese militarism.

Today when their policy of Asian aggression is going bankrupt and they are facing an ever more serious crisis at home and abroad the U.S. imperialists are scheming to realize their aggressive designs without difficulty by "making Asians fight Asians," acting upon the aggressive "Nixon doctrine" and demand that "Japan should play a leading role" in this.

The shrewd Japanese militarists are out to put into effect their Asian aggression and restore their old colonial sphere of influence by complying with this demand of the "Nixon doctrine".

Following in the footsteps of their predecessors the Japanese militarist forces take Korea as the first target of their aggression and they have already stretched out their crooked hands of aggression deep into south Korea.

The article quotes the following teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The Japanese militarists, dreaming wildly of regaining their old position, are now worming their way into south Korea again and emerging as a dangerous force of aggression with the backing of U.S. imperialism."

The article continues:

The Japanese militarists' renewed aggression of south Korea is designed to turn south Korea into their colony and dominate the whole of Korea with it as a springboard and, further, use our country as a bridgehead for their aggression on the Asian continent.

Unlike the past when they reduced Korea to their exclusive colony by sharing the sphere of influence with the U.S. imperialists and pushing aside other imperialist powers in collusion with them, the Japanese militarists are now scheming to take over the dominant position in south Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists under the conditions where south Korea is dependent on U.S. imperialism.

In the past the Japanese imperialists paved the way for their Korean aggression by threatening the feudal rulers of the Li dynasty with warships and cannons and armed forces.

But now they are employing a more vicious method—paving the way of their aggression by putting the south Korean rulers in a noose with "economic aid" as a bait.

The Japanese militarists employ neo-colonialist method in using the pro-Japanese stooges, too. They underpin as much as possible the ruling position of these stooges in the south Korean "regime" and seek their own interests on the sly, disguising themselves as being on an "equal footing" with them.

The article says further:

The Japanese militarist forces' renewed aggression on south Korea has been stepped up in full scale since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan agreements" and has now entered a very grave stage.

Together with the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarist forces have the last say on the internal and external policies of the so-called "regime" in south Korea.

The Japanese militarists put the south Korean rulers under their thumb by supplying them with a stupendous amount of political fund and laid a basis of their forces by rearing pro-Japanese stooges and wirepull them to exercise a major influence on the political life of south Korea.

Through their lackeys within the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and members of their special agents organs dispatched to south Korea, the Japanese militarists keep themselves informed of the movements of south Korean political and public circles and supervise and control the execution of the policies of the south Korean rulers and take a direct part in the plots to emasculate and stifle the social and political forces of south Korea opposing foreign aggression and the fascist rule and aspiring to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This was clearly proved by the fact that the Japanese authorities had a hand in the case of abduction of Kim Dae Jung by the group of south Korean agents.

The Japanese militarists' enslavement policy in south Korea and their hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea find more vivid expression in their current "two Koreas" plots.

Although the reactionary ruling circles of Japan pretend to "welcome" the north-south dialogue and "support" the reunification of Korea, they, in actuality, hope to see our country remain divided indefinitely and zealously partake of the U.S. imperialists' criminal plots to perpetuate the division of Korea and make Koreans fight among themselves.

In the wake of the U.S.-Japan business-level meeting and ministerial conference held respectively in May and July, they held a summit meeting late in July and early in August, at which they discussed steps to put the "two Koreas" plots into a more concrete form.

At these talks, they wove another robber-like plot by agreeing to presenting to the upcoming UN General Assembly a motion calling for the "simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the United Nations" in contravention of the will of our country. Going one step farther than the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries advanced the untenable theory that the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces should remain in south Korea under the "UN forces" cover so Japan could be "entitled" to participate in a Korean war if it breaks out in the future.

All the facts saliently prove that the Japanese militarists are a dangerous enemy trying hard to reduce the south Korean people to their colonial slaves again and a chief obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

In the third part the article says that owing to the Japanese militarists' reinvasion and treacheries of their lackeys a deplorable situation has been created in south Korea today which reminds us of the period of disgrace between "1905, the year of national ruin", and "1910, the year of national humiliation", that is more than 60 years ago, and the cause of national reunification, the supreme task of our nation, is facing a new, grave challenge.

The article goes on:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our people can never allow the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists to rob them of their country and become slaves for the latter, and repeat the disgraceful history of 1910 when their country was lost. The entire Korean people, irrespective of different political views and religious beliefs, should unite firmly under the banner of the country's defence and independent reunification, and wage an active struggle to frustrate the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists for aggression."

Under the prevailing situation, all the patriotic forces in our country should rise up as one in the national-salvation struggle for defence of the country and its independent reunification and they should not repeat the disgraceful history which will leave the stain of disgrace even on the generations to come.

To frustrate the renewed aggression of south Korea by the Japanese militarists today holds a very important place in the struggle of our people for repulsing the foreign aggression, restoring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale, smashing the plot of the reactionaries at home and abroad to fabricate "two Koreas" and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We should energetically wage the struggle to force the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of aggression and chieftain of imperialism, out of south Korea and, at the same time, further intensify the struggle to thwart the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists who are swarming into south Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

We should not forget the bitter history of the past days when Japanese imperialism invaded our country and should not harbour any illusion about revived Japanese militarism and should expose its crimes at every step and wage an uncompromising struggle against the enemy.

The south Korean people should sternly reject the interference of Japanese militarism in the internal affairs and, especially, wage a powerful struggle against the crafty aggressive scheme of Japanese militarism to keep our nation split permanently, taking a share in the "two Koreas" plot of U.S. imperialism.

The south Korean people should wage a resolute struggle against the infiltration of the hateful Japanese monopoly capital and its economic subjugation and should never allow the intrusion into south Korea of the "pollution industry" that would spoil our beautiful land.

The south Korean people should not remain an onlooker to the deplorable situation where the streets of Seoul are assuming the looks of Japanese streets losing their Korean appearance. They should fight with determination to sweep away the rubbish of Japanese fashion and way of life and defend the beautiful manners and customs and independent spirit of our nation.

The south Korean people should thoroughly expose and smash the plots of Japanese militarism to invade south Korea through its military aid as has been debated between U.S. and Japanese aggressors of late and wage an active struggle to frustrate the military tie-up between Japanese militarism and the bellicose elements of south Korea.

The south Korean people of all strata should prove the true merits of our nation by dealing a deserved blow to the shameless acts of the Japanese aggressors insulting Koreans and making sport of our women and expel all the feelers and advance party of aggression lording it over south Korea.

As the traitors to the nation such as Li Wan Yong and Song Byong Jun sold off the nation and the country to Japanese imperialism in the past, so a handful of traitors of south Korea, their descendants, are now selling south Korea to the Japanese militarists and acting as their stooges and guide of aggression, going against the unanimous will of the whole nation.

Never to be condoned are the treacherous acts of the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese traitorous forces of south Korea who, far from seeking collaboration and unity between the compatriots, are fawning upon the outside forces, ushering them into south Korea and selling the country to them even today when efforts are made for the independent solution of the question of the country's reunification in the spirit of the north-south joint statement.

The south Korean people should thoroughly expose the indelible crimes committed by the pro-Japanese traitors of south Korea, the pack of traitors to the nation who put the five traitors of 1905 into the shade, sternly denounce them in the name of the nation and resolutely sweep them away by uniting the strength of all the patriotic forces.

The revival of Japanese militarism and its rearmament and overseas expansion pose a great threat to the Japanese people and many Asian peoples.

It is not the Japanese people but the reactionary ruling circles and militarist forces of Japan that invaded and are invading our country and other Asian countries. The Japanese people are its direct victim.

In the struggle against Japanese militarism, the Korean people will make closer their militant solidarity with the Japanese people and incessantly strengthen the international solidarity with the Asian peoples and will always render active support and encouragement to their just struggle with might and main, declares the article in conclusion.

South Korean CIA—Den of Man Slaughterers

The incident of abduction of Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, triggered off world-wide denunciation against the Central Intelligence Agency of south Korea, the author of this case. Condemning voices are heard from the world people including Japanese, not to speak of Koreans at home and abroad.

The south Korean CIA came into being as repressive machinary righ: after the present south Korean rulers, faithful stooges of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, seized power by force of arms.

It serves as a basic means for their intelligence-backed rule and is the den of man slaughterers.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their puppets, while manufacturing numerous wicked fascist laws, greatly increased their repressive apparatuses, and covered the whole of south Korea with military, police, intelligence and special agent networks, thereby turning it into a living hell of terrorism and murder."

Dense Network

The U.S. imperialists and south Korean authorities resort to open fascist terror rule with the backing of troops and police. To maintain this rule, they have established an intensified intelligence-backed rule and covered the whole of south Korea with an invisible dense network of informers and special agents.

The south Korean CIA is a secret agency under the direct control of the present chief representative of the south Korean regime, and its main job is to detect the activities of revolutionaries, progressive and patriotic people, and kidnap and dispose of them. Its another job is to penetrate into the masses and watch their movements and gather informations of all elements opposed to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the present south Korean authorities, and remove them.

Its headquarters is in Seoul. The Agency is staffed with 15,000 members. Add to this more than 370,000 informers. And each of them has several agents. No one can exactly tell how many agents this repressive machine has.

Its network is spread everywhere—political parties, social organizations, factories, farm villages, schools, hospitals, *dong* and *ban* (the lowest administrative unit), and even temples in the mountains and islands.

In addition to this, a collective control system is in force. People are under the close watch of counter-intelligence agents even in buses, trains, restaurants, recreation grounds, barber shops and bathhouses.

Universities and high schools are no exception. Patriotic students and teachers are shadowed by them. They are denied the opportunities of acquiring advanced ideology and science.

A Crying Child Stops Crying

Because of its atrocious acts the CIA has now become a symbol of terrors. The mere utterence of its name stills a crying child.

A south Korean monthly wrote: "All political power of this country is completely in the hands of the CIA. Teachers, men of culture and all others can hardly survive if they come against its grain. CIA meddles even in such affairs of the actors' association as election of its chief. So, people can hardly criticize it for fear. CIA is a almighty. It assumes the reins of the three powers—administration, legislation and judicature. If things go like this, we shall become its slaves."

One Thing Outside Its Competence

Kim Dae Jung who advocated peaceful reunification said:

"This country has become a dictatorial state and all power is in the hands of CIA. In foreign countries newspapers are published by journalists, but in this country they are made by CIA. Politics, the economy and other fields are not free from its interference.

"There is a thing which is outside the competence of CIA. It is that CIA cannot change male into female."

The scope of activity of CIA members is not confined to south Korea. Many agents are active in foreign countries—Japan, the United States, West Germany, France and so on—entrenched in embassies.

The recent issue of a Japanese weekly, **Shukan Gendai**, exposed:

"There are 250 CIA men in Tokyo and other Kanto districts. They are to be found everywhere. Their main job is to gather informations about Koreans in Japan. They make them their informers, with a detailed analysis of them."

South Korean CIA gangsters work madly to suppress and dispose of all elements who are considered dangerous, relying on their secret agents that are scattered at home and abroad.

The recent incident of abduction of Kim Dae Jung by the CIA gang in broad daylight in a first-class hotel of Tokyo affords testimony of its wicked fascist acts.

The south Korean authorities are now making desperate efforts to savagely suppress and remove all progressives and patriots with the help of counter-intelligence agents, and so maintain their power.

But their intensified suppression will inevitably invite strong resistance of people.

No wonder then voices calling for the overthrow of the reactionary regime and dissolution of CIA are daily growing among south Koreans as well as overseas Koreans.

The south Korean people who aspire to democratization of south Korean society and independent peaceful reunification, will certainly sweep away the fascist terrorist regime and their unanimous desire will be accomplished.

Malaysian People Struggle for the Country's Prosperity

The Malaysian people mark the sixteenth anniversary of independence, their national holiday.

The Malaysian people who were subjected to exploitation and oppression at the hands of the imperialists and colonialists for a long time threw off the cursed yoke of colonialism and won independence of the country on August 31, 1957.

After independence, success has been achieved in the elimination of the aftermaths of colonialist rule left over by the foreign imperialists and the independent development of their country.

Defending the Country's Natural Wealth

Malaysia is first in the world in the production of natural rubber. But, in the past period over 60 per cent of this wealth were plundered by the U.S. and British imperialists. The people were exploited and clutched in the grip of hunger.

They did not remain indifferent to imperialists' plunder but fought to defend this wealth and develop the national economy. When the country became independent, the Malaysian government took a series of economic measures in conformity with the desire of the people.

Particularly noteworthy is the recent government step taken to allow the national rubber-selling companies to extend their scope of activity and establish new ones.

This step is a heavy blow at the imperialists and colonialists who plundered the economic resources of the Malaysian people at will. It is also the just step which is in accord with the desire of the Malaysian people aspiring to the independent development of the country.

On the Road of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

The Malaysian government invariably pursues the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and opposes the plunder and domination by the U.S.-led imperialists.

The government also strongly demands: the abolishment of military bases of the U.S. and other imperialists in the Southeast Asian regions, the neutralization of these zones and the settlement of the problem of Southeast Asia by its people.

The anti-imperialist, independent stand of the Malaysian government finds its expression in its recent moves. It broke away from the "Eight Nations Committee of the British Commonwealth for Security in the Indian Ocean" in protest against the British reactionary government which sold weapons to the African racist regimes. In March this year, it withdrew from the "ASPAC", a notorious aggressive apparatus of U.S. imperialism. It proves another heavy blow to the imperialists.

Meanwhile, the government and people of this country are developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries on the principles of mutual equality and benefit.

The establishment of diplomatic relations with our country in June this year made a contribution to strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between governments and peoples of our two countries and consolidating peace in Asia.

All these anti-imperialist, independent measures of the Malaysian government and people now enjoy the absolute support from the progressive countries.

Our people express the full support and firm solidarity to the just cause of the friendly Malaysian people for independent development of the country.

Han Dok Yon

Kidnapper of Kim Dae Jung Is South Korean CIA

Japanese Justice Minister Admits

The Justice Minister of Japan admitted that the abduction of Kim Dae Jung was a "handiwork of the CIA" of south Korea, according to a report from Tokyo.

Speaking at a news conference on August 24, he said that he thought such frightful act as abducting Kim Dae Jung in Japan and spiriting him away to south Korea "can be conducted by no one but the 'CIA', the 'government' organ, or secret police" of south Korea.

He denied the rumour that the abduction case is "a hoax master-minded by the kidnapped man himself", which is spread by the south Korean gang of special agents in a vicious design to cover up their crime and inflict a harsh punishment upon Kim Dae Jung.

Washington Post Says

The August 25 issue of the U.S. paper **Washington Post** in an editorial said that the kidnapping of south Korean democratic figure Kim Dae Jung, an advocate of peaceful reunification, was the work of the south Korean CIA, according to a report from Washington.

The editorial said that the south Korean organ annoyed Kim Dae Jung when he was staying in the United States following close upon his heels. It came to a decision to kidnap Kim Dae Jung by violence to silence him, it added.

The paper said that it is unthinkable that the south Korean government would set Kim Dae Jung free and let him play the role of an opposition party leader with his very logical argument abroad. It urged that the U.S. government should demand south Korea to set Kim Dae Jung at liberty.

Kyodo News Agency Reports

The Kyodo News Agency of Japan reported from Washington on August 24 that "the Washington government officials consider that men of the south Korean CIA are related to the case of Kim Dae Jung."

South Korean Opposition Parties Demand Formation of a Special Investigation Committee for Kim Dae Jung Case

The reactionary ruling circles of south Korea are desperately trying to prevent the exposure of their crime in abducting Kim Dae Jung.

According to a report from Seoul, the opposition parties of south Korea demanded on August 24 at the "steering committee of the national assembly" the formation of a "special committee of the national assembly" for investigating the case, rebelling against the schemings of the pack of agents to hush up the case of the abduction of Kim Dae Jung.

But the ruling quarters turned it down under the pretext that "investigation is under way". They also rejected the request of the opposition side to hear a report about the "progress of the investigation" from the so-called "investigation body" and threateningly croaked that "it's better not deal with this case at the national assembly".

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